In the Claims

Please amend the claims as follows. Deletions are indicated by strikethrough and additions are indicated by underlining.

1-10. (Canceled)

11. (Currently amended) A method for suppressing specifically the cytotoxicity or proliferation of killer T cells in a subject, comprising:

administering to a subject in need of such treatment an agent that selectively increases cross-linking of biliary glycoprotein polypeptides in an amount effective to suppress the activity of killer T cells in the subject, and ~~The method of claim 10,~~ wherein the agent is an antibody or a fragment thereof that increases cross-linking of biliary glycoprotein.

12. (Original) The method of claim 11, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

13-14. (Canceled)

15. (Currently amended) A method for suppressing specifically the cytotoxicity or proliferation of killer T cells in a subject, comprising:

administering to a subject in need of such treatment an agent that selectively increases cross-linking of biliary glycoprotein polypeptides in an amount effective to suppress the activity of killer T cells in the subject, wherein the agent comprises a ligand for the biliary glycoprotein polypeptide, wherein the ligand binds two or more biliary glycoprotein polypeptides, and ~~The method of claim 13,~~ wherein the ligand comprises a biliary glycoprotein polypeptide or fragment thereof.

16-40. (Canceled)

41. (Currently amended) A method for suppressing specifically cytotoxicity or proliferation of killer T cells, comprising:

contacting a population of killer T cells with an agent that selectively increases cross-linking of biliary glycoprotein polypeptides in an amount effective to suppress the cytotoxicity or proliferation of the killer T cells, and ~~The method of claim 40,~~ wherein the agent is an antibody or a fragment thereof that increases cross-linking of biliary glycoprotein.

42. (Original) The method of claim 41, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

43-44. (Canceled)

45. (Currently amended) A method for suppressing specifically cytotoxicity or proliferation of killer T cells, comprising:

contacting a population of killer T cells with an agent that selectively increases cross-linking of biliary glycoprotein polypeptides in an amount effective to suppress the cytotoxicity or proliferation of the killer T cells, wherein the agent comprises a ligand for the biliary glycoprotein polypeptide, wherein the ligand binds two or more biliary glycoprotein polypeptides, and ~~The method of claim 43,~~ wherein the ligand comprises a soluble biliary glycoprotein molecule or a fragment thereof.

46-56. (Canceled)

57. (Previously presented) The method of claim 11, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody or a humanized antibody.

58. (Previously presented) The method of claim 11, wherein the antibody is a CD66a monoclonal antibody.

59. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15, wherein the fragment of biliary glycoprotein is selected from the group consisting of the N-domain of CD66a, NA1B1 domains of CD66a, and the NA1B1A2 domains of CD66a.

60. (Previously presented) The method of claim 41, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody or a humanized antibody.

61. (Previously presented) The method of claim 41, wherein the antibody is a CD66a monoclonal antibody.

62. (Previously presented) The method of claim 45, wherein the fragment of biliary glycoprotein is selected from the group consisting of the N-domain of CD66a, NA1B1 domains of CD66a, and the NA1B1A2 domains of CD66a.

63. (New) The method of claim 15, wherein the biliary glycoprotein molecule or the fragment thereof is fused to an immunoglobulin molecule or a fragment thereof.

64. (New) The method of claim 45, wherein the biliary glycoprotein molecule or the fragment thereof is fused to an immunoglobulin molecule or a fragment thereof.